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Late Addresses of Abraham Lincoln, 1861-1865

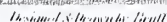
Second Inaugural Ball

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

pr 00171

MARCH 4TH 1865.



Reviewed by Jennifer A. Taylor

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BILL OF FARE

OF THE

Presidential Inauguration Ball

IN THE

CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.,

On the 6th of March 1865.

Oyster Stews
Terrapin
Oysters, pickled

BEEF.

Roast Beef
Filet de Beef
Beef a-la-mode
Beef à l'Anglais

VEAL.

Leg of Veal
Fricandeau
Veal Malakoff

POULTRY.

Roast Turkey
Boned "
Roast Chicken
Grouse, boned and roast

GAME.

Pheasant
Quail
Venison

PATETES.

Patête of Duck en gelée
Patête de fois gras

SMOKED.

Ham
Tongue en gelée
do plain

SALADES.

Chicken
Lobster

Ornamental Pyramides.

Nougate
Orange
Caramel with Fancy Cream Candy
Coconut
Macaroon

Croquant
Chocolate
Tree Cakes

CAKES AND TARTS.

Almond Sponge
Belle Alliance
Dane Blanche
Macaroon Tart
Tart à la Nelson
Tart à l'Orleans
do à la Portugaise
do à la Vienne
Pound Cake
Sponge Cake
Lady Cake
Fancy small Cakes

JELLIES AND CREAMS.

Calf-foot and Wine Jelly
Charlotte à la Russe
do do Vanilla
Blanc Manger
Crème Neapolitane
do à la Nelson
do Chateaubriand
do à la Smyrna
do do Nesselrode
Bombe à la Vanilla

ICE CREAM.

Vanilla
Lemon
White Coffee
Chocolate
Burnt Almonds
Maraschino

FRUIT ICES.

Strawberry
Orange
Lemon

DESSERT.

Grapes, Almonds, Raisins, &c
Coffee and Chocolate

Furnished by G. A. BALZER, CONFECTIONER,
COR. 10th & D Sts., Washington, D. C.

XVIII. *Star-Spangled Capital*

THE President was looking not only old, but feeble. The long strain had worn him almost to the breaking point. His weariness was too deep to be eased by an hour's diversion or a night's rest. He was thirty pounds underweight, and his hands and feet were always cold. On the evening of March 4, he faced a public reception, his last levee of the season, set for Saturday in honor of the inauguration.

Two thousand people, massed in the streets about the White House, stampeded at eight o'clock through the opened gates. There were the usual casualties in the free-for-all of entering the mansion. The vestibule presented a doleful exhibit of battered finery. Shrieks of females in pain punctuated the music of the Marine Band. Some were carried swooning over the heads of the mob. Others, caught in the wrong stream of traffic, were helplessly dragged to the exit, without ever having had a chance to pay their respects to the President. Still, as the front door opened and closed, fresh batches of callers struggled in. Still, faces jerked past Lincoln, as, in the suffocating atmosphere of the Blue Room, he mechanically stretched out his big, cold, aching hand.

One dark-skinned man dared to bolt past the detaining policemen at the entrance. Frederick Douglass, the famous Negro orator, had presumed on his reputation and his acquaintance with Mr. Lincoln to attend the reception of the public. Inside the house, he was seized by two more policemen, and all but hustled through the East Room window, before his appeals were carried to the President. While white handshakers waited, Lincoln stopped the flustered colored man for a chat.

When the last footsteps had clattered down the plank, when the music had died and the rooms were empty, Mr. Lincoln looked about him in distress. The receding tidal wave of the people had left wreckage behind. Almost a square yard of red brocade had been cut from one of the East Room window hangings. Another great piece was gone from a drapery in the Green Room. Lace curtains gaped with fresh rents of snapped-out flowers. "The White House," wrote the bodyguard, William Crook, "looked as if a regiment of rebel troops had been quartered there—with permission to forage." The arrests were a sorry ending to Inauguration Day.

In the city streets, befuddled celebrants went staggering. The *Star* bragged that the night was the most orderly to succeed an inauguration since Jackson's first term. There were a few, but only a few assaults, robberies and riots.

The inauguration ball was scheduled for Monday night. As a measure of

economy, the supervisory committee, of which Major French was chairman, had decided to hold it in the Patent Office, in lieu of erecting a temporary structure. After the expenses had been paid, the proceeds were to be devoted to the aid of soldiers' families, and there had been a brisk sale of ten-dollar tickets, which admitted a gentleman and two ladies, with no extra charge for an elegant supper. The committee, however, had been obliged to issue an emphatic denial that tickets had been sold to colored people.

On Monday morning, while "representative belles" of the Union drove from the depot with their Saratoga trunks, sight-seers gathered at the bustling Patent Office. Hampers whirled through the doors. The ballroom band was holding a rehearsal. A ticket office was open for business in the Rotunda. In the recently finished north saloon, which in 1862 had been a hospital, workmen were attaching lines of gas jets and draping the walls with flags. Blue and gold sofas were carried to the raised dais provided for the Presidential party. As only a few visitors were admitted to the ballroom, the preparations made rapid progress. In the supper room in the west wing, curious crowds impeded the labors of Mr. Balzer, the confectioner. By afternoon, it was found necessary to exclude them, and carriage-loads of ladies departed, grumbling, from F Street.

Mr. Balzer had a gargantuan assignment, the hearty delectation of over four thousand people. His elegant supper comprised beef, veal, poultry, game, smoked meats, terrapin, oysters (prepared by T. M. Harvey), salads, jellies, ices, tarts, cakes, fruits, nuts, coffee and chocolate. The long table, designed to accommodate three hundred persons at a time, grew festive with flags and pyramids and ornaments. Waiters labored in with the monuments of confectionery which were the crowning glory of the feast. The piece in honor of the army had six sculptured devices, including a combat between infantry and cavalry, and a mounted general with his field glass in active use. It was balanced by an equally elaborate tribute to the navy, surmounted by Farragut's flagship, with the admiral lashed to the mast. The centerpiece was a mammoth sugar model of the Capitol, with all its statuary and gas lamps. Its supporting pedestal was adorned with scenes ranging from the Revolution of 1776 to Fort Sumter, surrounded by ironclads, as it appeared when recaptured by the Union troops.

Early in the evening, the promenade halls, lined with cabinets of patents and curios, began to fill with strolling couples. The band from Finley Hospital discoursed military music until ten o'clock. Then the ballroom band, under the baton of Professor Withers, Junior, orchestra conductor at Ford's,—receiving one thousand dollars for forty pieces for the evening—sounded off with a quadrille. In the bright, flag-draped saloon, where wounds and death had been, the couples took their places, and the tessellated marble floor was covered with revolving flounces. Fashion was as pale as the crocuses. There were lilac and pearl-colored and light yellow silks, fitted tightly to the throat; and an abundance of frail white tarletan, festooned with tinted

ruches. Under their flowered headdresses, the ladies all wore curls, and some had powdered their hair with golden or silver dust.

At half past ten, the military band played "Hail to the Chief," and a path was cleared through the throng, as the President walked to the dais, accompanied by Speaker Colfax. Mrs. Lincoln, in her costly white silk and lace, with a headdress of white jessamine and purple violets, and a fan trimmed with ermine and silver spangles, followed on the arm of Senator Sumner. Their appearance caused a buzz, for it was supposed that, since his successful fight against Lincoln's reconstruction plan, Sumner was *persona non grata* at the White House. The President had chosen to make this public demonstration that there was no breach between them. On Sunday, he had sent Sumner a ticket to the ball, with a note of invitation which, for all its gentle courtesy, had a hint of a royal command.

In the swirl of arriving guests were many distinguished persons: the gentlemen of the Cabinet, generals and diplomats; Admiral Farragut in person, as well as in sugar; the rich eccentric, George Francis Train and his beautiful wife; the novelist, Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. Bob Lincoln, in the army at last, had come up from Petersburg, where he was serving on Grant's staff, and attended the ball with the lovely daughter of Senator Harlan of Iowa on his arm. Lancers, waltzes, schottisches and polkas drew an increasing throng to the unresilient marble tiles, until the floor became so jammed that dancing was almost impossible.

At this point, shortly after midnight, supper was announced. Mr. Balzer had provided accommodations for three hundred at a time, but over four thousand hungry guests were determined to eat at once. There was a moment when his splendid table appeared in its full perfection. Before the onslaught of the crowd, it was soon in ruins. Parties, picnicking in corners and alcoves, were served by foraging gentlemen who snatched whole *pâtés*, chickens, legs of veal, halves of turkeys, and ornamental pyramids. Ladies shuddered for their dresses as the greasy trophies wobbled overhead and the supper-room floor was covered with a paste of trampled carcasses and cakes. To the tune of smashing glasses, while the waiters rushed in fresh supplies of delicacies, souvenir hunters tripped over piles of dirty dishes to attack the decorations. A confectionary Ship of State was carried away in fragments. One young lady triumphantly bore aloft an entire sugar horse. Only the model of the Capitol, fortunately removed at the outset, was preserved from destruction.

After this wild party, Washington returned to normal preoccupations—the draft, the guerrillas and the locust swarm of office seekers. Four policemen at the White House had been conscripted, but their cases had been "fixed." Policemen of less influential connections were scurrying for substitutes, but these brought eight hundred and a thousand dollars each, and agents were active all over the District. A series of subscription parties were given for the benefit of drafted men, while the capital fretted at the boldness

LINCOLN'S SECOND INAUGURAL

A Gala Event In Washington Society

The second inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as president of the United States on Saturday, March 4, 1865, was a notable event in the winter's social season in Washington, D. C. There was a very evident disposition on the part of all the people to participate in the inaugural program in a real holiday style. Undaunted by gray skies and a torrential rain accompanied by gusty winds, men and women rode in carriages on water soaked streets or walked on muddy sidewalks to the Capitol. The rain began to fall in the early morning of inauguration day, but about half-past nine there was a favorable change. The skies cleared. At half-past ten it apparently became evident that the rain was over and all the people of Washington came out dressed in their most fashionable clothes. At twenty minutes past eleven the rain began to fall in torrents.

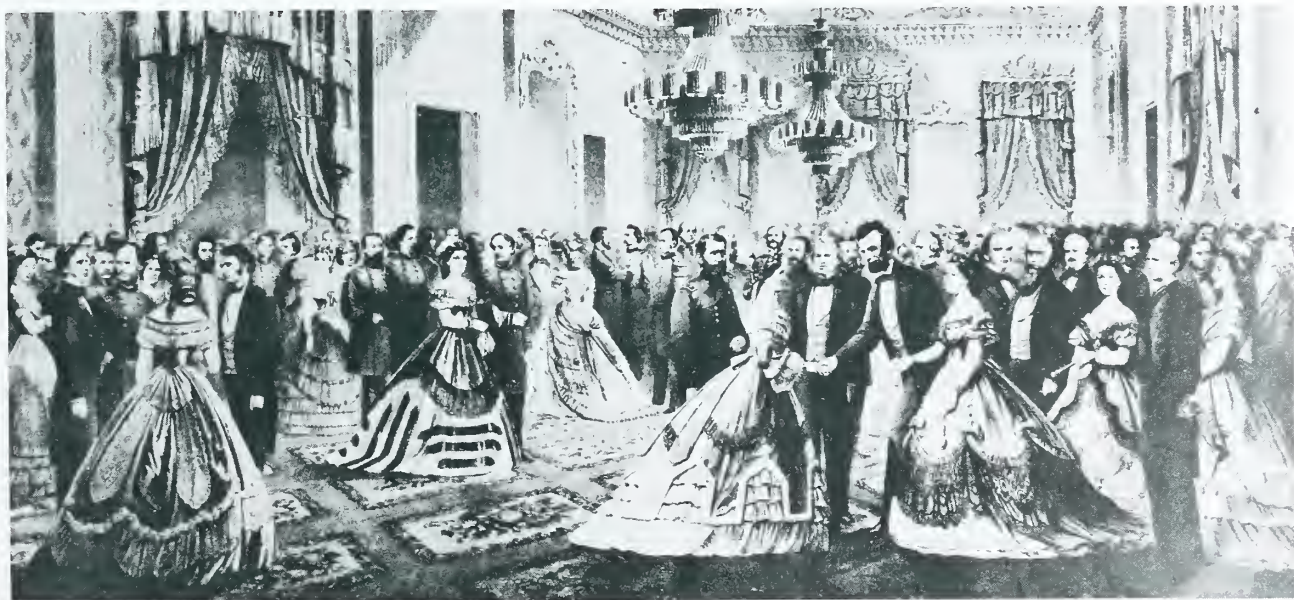
Noah Brooks in his book, "Washington In Lincoln's Time," The Century Company, 1895, gives a vivid picture of the miserable March day: "When the hour of noon arrived, great crowds of men and women streamed around the Capitol building in most wretched plight. The mud in the city of Washington on that day certainly excelled all other varieties I have ever seen before or since, and the greatest test of feminine heroism—the spoiling of their clothes—redounded amply to the credit of the women who were so bedraggled and drenched on that memorial day."

To get the inauguration ceremonies underway it was

intended that a procession should move from the White House and escort the president to the Capitol. This proved impossible because Lincoln spent the morning at the Capitol and did not return to the White House. Nevertheless a parade began to take form on the avenue west of Lafayette Square. It was composed of a squadron of dragoons, a section of artillery and a regiment of the Veteran Reserve Corps along with numerous floats and representative groups. There were three sets of marshals with colored saddle cloths and blue and yellow scarfs—"one set being those of the procession proper, one set the marshals of the several United States districts, and other marshals representing the states."

With Lincoln already at the Capitol, Marshal Ward Hill Lamon and his assistants escorted Mrs. Lincoln from the White House to the seat of government. As they drove rapidly toward their destination it dashed the hopes of those who wanted to see a parade featuring the carriages of the president and Mrs. Lincoln. With Mrs. Lincoln's carriage on its way the procession moved forward with its bands of music and cheering crowds. It was about thirty minutes from the time of the starting before the parade was at the Capitol.

The inaugural program fixed the hour of noon when the Senate would swear in its newly elected members and inaugurate Andrew Johnson as the vice-president. So the Senate chamber became the first objective of the milling crowd. A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, Mon-



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

Grand Reception of The Notabilities of The Nation In The Year 1865

This picture was copyrighted in 1865 by Frank Leslie and a key was made available to those who purchased the print. While it does not necessarily depict the inaugural reception of March 4, 1865, many of the prominent figures including Vice-President Andrew Johnson who played important roles on that notable occasion are present.

day, March 6, 1865 commented: "There was a great difference, it must be remembered, between entering the Capitol and entering the Senate. The former was easy—with a ticket. The latter was impossible, unless you happened to be a lady, a Congressman of the past, present or future, a Governor of some state, or some other high official. Ladies pressed into the Senate gallery as long as there was room—gentlemen had to take their chances. There was not more than fifty gentlemen who witnessed the ceremonies in the chamber. The ladies monopolized everything."

Once in the gallery the ladies did not appear to have "the slightest idea that they were invading a session of the Senate." Brooks said that "they chattered and clattered like zephyrs among the reeds of a water-side." The New York *Herald* reported that "the moment they entered the gallery they commenced an incessant chattering . . . it resembled very much the noise of the nesting of pigeons in some wilderness. It was buz, buz, buz . . . without any cessation."

The ivory gavel of Senator Foot of Vermont rapped for order, and the gay crowd talked on just as if they were attending a reception. Finally their attention was diverted to the notable personages, especially the colorfully dressed representatives of the foreign legations, as they entered the Senate Chamber, and the noisy conversations subsided. Noah Brooks has best described this scene: "There was Hooker, handsome, rosy and gorgeous in full uniform; 'the dear old admiral,' as the women used to call Farragut; Mrs. Lincoln in the diplomatic gallery, attended by gallant Senator Anthony; a gorgeous array of foreign ministers in full court costume; and a considerable group of military and naval officers, brilliant in gold lace and epaulets." Mrs. Lincoln, the centre of attraction, wore a black velvet robe trimmed with ermine. A newspaper reported that she "was dressed with great elegance . . . not any more from the fact of her being the wife of the president than the fact of the eloquence and exceeding good taste of her dress and general queen like bearing."

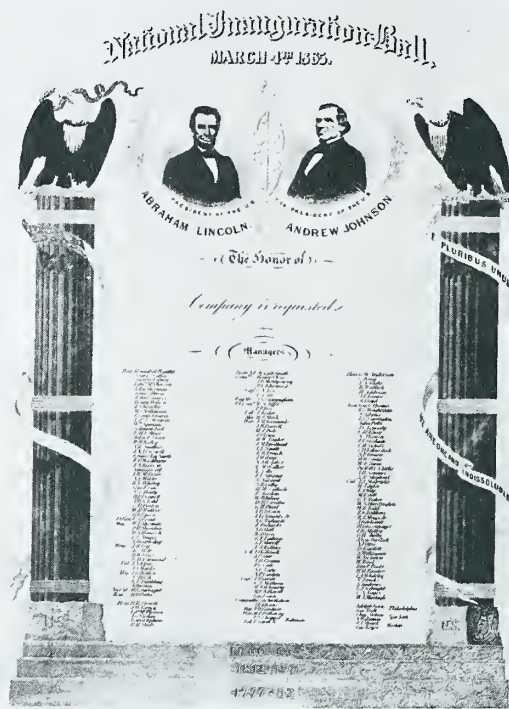
Noah Brooks in a rather dramatic way described the arrival of the chief officials who were to play important roles in the day's formalities: "There was a buzz when the justices of the Supreme Court came in, attired in their robes of office, Chief Justice Chase looking very young and also very queer, carrying a 'stove-pipe' hat (other reports state he carried the Constitution and the Bible) and wearing his long black silk gown. The foreign ministers occupied seats at the right of the chair behind the Supreme Court justices; and behind these were the members of the House. The members of the cabinet had front seats at the left of the chair, Seward at the head, followed by Stanton, Welles, Speed and Dennison. Usher was detained by illness (other reports state that he was in attendance), and Fessenden occupied his old seat in the Senate. Lincoln (escorted by Senators Henderson and Foster) sat in the middle of the front row." Lincoln entered the Senate chamber about five minutes after Andrew Johnson had started to speak.

If these people had gathered for a dramatic scene they were not to be disappointed. At the stroke of twelve Hannibal Hamlin, the retiring vice-president, entered arm in arm with Andrew Johnson the newly elected vice-president who was to take the oath of office. This could have been a notable occasion for Johnson. Unfortunately he was ill, and "not altogether sober." The two men proceeded up the main aisle to the front of the clerk's desk and took their seats together on the dias of the presiding officer.

With the proper introduction Hamlin delivered an appropriate valedictory. Johnson was then presented to his audience at which time he delivered a Tennessee backwoods political harangue that was quite embarrassing for his auditors. "It was not only a ninety-ninth rate stump speech," to quote the *Herald* correspondent, "but disgraceful in the extreme." A Johnson follower later made the apt remark that the vice-president "hadn't said anything that was bad sense, only bad taste."

Upon taking the oath of office, administered by Chief Justice Chase, Johnson took the Bible and with a loud voice and theatrical gesture said, "I kiss this Book in the face of my nation of the United States." Thereupon Hamlin declared the old Senate adjourned.

Breaking this indescribably embarrassing situation,



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

This invitation to the "National Inauguration Ball," is incorrectly dated March 4th, 1865. The National Inauguration Ball was held on Monday evening, March 6th, 1865 at the Patent Office.

Colonel J. W. Forney, the secretary of the Senate, read the president's proclamation which convoked an extra Senate session for the business of swearing in the newly elected members. With this formality accomplished the procession moved to the inaugural platform erected on the east front of the Capitol building. As the procession moved to the platform Senator Henderson heard Lincoln say to a marshal, "Do not let Johnson speak outside."

By this time the drizzle of rain had stopped and a great sea of people stood in the plaza to hear the president speak. The crowd was silenced by George F. Brown, the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate and Lincoln stepped forward in a roar of applause. As he began to speak "the sun, which had been obscured all day burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light."

Lincoln's second inaugural address proved to be one of the most profound forensic pronouncements in the history of civilized government. The message was received by approximately 30,000 people in awed silence. When Lincoln concluded there were "many cheers and many tears." Once the crowd was quiet again the oath of office was administered by the Chief Justice. With these legal formalities concluded there was a cry for Andrew Johnson, whereupon he presented himself and waved both hands. Then there were calls of "speech," "speech," "speech." However, Johnson unable to collect his thoughts said nothing. Immediately a lane was cleared through the crowd and Lincoln retired into the Capitol and walked through a basement corridor to his carriage. A procession formed and Senators Foster and Henderson rode in the open barouche with the president. Just as the procession started to move forward, young Tad Lincoln ran up and climbed to a seat beside his father. Senator Anthony rode in a carriage with Mrs. Lincoln.

With all the carriages in their proper places, the marshals and the president's bodyguard formed an escort. As the procession moved Lincoln bowed right and left to the people, but he did not take off his hat. Occasionally there was clapping of hands, but no cheering, except when the presidential carriage passed in front of Wil-

lard's Hotel.

The parade consisted of cavalry, infantry and artillery units along with some unusual floats. There was a model *Monitor* on wheels and a Temple of Liberty. The temple was filled with small boys, some of them black, who sang, "Rally Round the Flag," while some shouted the "Battle Cry Of Freedom." Musically speaking they were all out of time and tune. A regiment of negro soldiers made up a part of the parade, and the Odd Fellows were particularly prominent. Two Philadelphia fire companies were reported to have made a fine appearance, but for some reason the Washington Fire Company did not. As is usual with most processions there were wide intervals between the different floats and the parade was described "as badly ordered as everything else on inauguration day."

The parade dissolved in front of the White House a little after two o'clock and the presidential party entered without any ceremony. Segments of the parade were later made up in different sections of the city and more flags were flourished once the weather improved. Washington streets were crowded all afternoon, and the Eastman Mercantile College Band, along with various other bands played at different points of the city. This din was further accentuated as salutes were fired from the various forts.

Meanwhile the members of the Senate, straggling in by ones and twos, returned to their chamber. They waited for vice-president Johnson, who according to the proper legal procedure would be required to adjourn the body. They waited in suspense for nearly an hour but the new presiding officer did not make his appearance. Finally the senators left by ones and twos as they came without being formally adjourned. So it was therefore supposed that legally the Senate was still in session, although not one member was in his seat.

PART I. THE RECEPTION

With the legal formalities over, the festivities for those who were socially inclined were about to begin. The White House was being put in order for the reception. The reception which was open to the public, was to be the last levee of the season.

At eight o'clock on the Saturday evening of March 4, about two thousand people stampeded the open gates of the Executive Mansion. In fact there was a traffic jam in the streets with carriages waiting in line a distance of three-quarters of a mile from the White House. Margaret Leech in her book, "Reveille in Washington," Harper & Brothers, 1941 has described this scene: "There were the usual casualties in the free-for-all of entering the mansion. The vestibule presented a doleful exhibit of battered finery. Shrieks of females in pain punctuated the music of the Marine Band. Some were carried swooning over the heads of the mob. Others, caught in the wrong stream of traffic, were helplessly dragged to the exit, without ever having had a chance to pay their respects to the President. Still, as the front door opened and closed, fresh batches of callers struggled in. Still, faces jerked past Lincoln, as, in the suffocating atmosphere of the Blue Room, he mechanically stretched out his big, cold, aching hand."

According to newspaper reports Lincoln shook hands with over six thousand people that evening. The New York *Herald* in reporting on the inauguration carried a story entitled, "Going to the Reception." In these columns the facetious statement was made that, "It may be very pleasant to Old Abe to call for 500,000 more, but if he

had to shake the whole 500,000 by the hand perhaps he wouldn't do it often."

The ladies who attended were referred to as "delicately dressed or undressed, bareheaded and barenecked, all being promiscuously hustled and squeezed in a very dense crowd, and standing in the mud." Once the ladies were inside the Executive Mansion they took off their mufflers, which the gentlemen put over their arms. These proved to be quite a burden because the gentlemen concluded that they had better keep their overcoats on in order to keep them at all. Likewise, they carried their hats through the jammed rooms and corridors.

Mrs. Lincoln stood near the president acknowledging the courtesy of those who recognized her. She was described as "chastely dressed in drab silk of light neutral tint, ornamented with lace." Near Mrs. Lincoln stood the

Commissioner of Public Buildings B. B. French who was referred to on that eventful day as the man who did not clean away the mud from Pennsylvania Avenue, even though Congress had appropriated the necessary funds on March 3rd. The mud in Washington was described as a vile yellow fluid not thick enough to walk on, nor thin enough to swim in. At least Pennsylvania Avenue was paved and it was possible to touch bottom there.

The New York *Herald* provided a partial guest list for its readers: "Senators Harlan and Harris were there, as were Senator Harris' daughters. Mrs. Morgan was there, dressed in her usual elegance. Mrs. Busted, of New York was present. Captain Robert Lincoln, of General Grant's staff, was there in uniform. Major General Hooker, more than usually complaisant, attended his nieces. Mrs. Stanton was present, dressed in white satin. Secretaries Welles and Usher, and their ladies were present. The old salamander, Vice Admiral Farragut, was

part of this brilliant group. John Burns, the hero of Gettysburg, was also conspicuous." Other notable personages present, as reported by the press, were Secretary of State Seward, Secretary of War Stanton and the colored orator, Frederick Douglass. Certainly a great many other prominent people were present whose names did not appear in the press reports.

During the evening a newspaper correspondent observed a tight little group of cabinet officers having a joke. Mr. Seward was described as one whose face was "still radiant with the remains of the last laugh, which had doubtless been provoked by a 'joke' of the first water." The crowd did not hear the joke but the Secretary of State assured several persons that this was "the greatest country in the world" which comment the correspondent thought "was not a joke."

(To be continued on page 4 of the March, 1959 issue)

"Meet Mr. Lincoln"

The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company will sponsor a nation-wide NBC Television Program on Wednesday evening, February 11, 1959. This show will embody a new technique of exhibiting still photographs of Lincoln and contemporary subjects with the appearance and feeling of motion, supported by music and narration especially fitted to the subject. Check your local listings for the exact time.

An Awkward Man

"Mr. Lincoln is said to be an awkward man. It is to a man's credit to be awkward in some situations, and those are doubtless the situations in which he has been most seen by those who have insisted upon this point in their pictures. He was not at all awkward on the platform in the morning (Second Inaugural), where in front of an assemblage, representative in some degree of the people of every state, he gave utterance to the few eloquent sentences that make up his address. The tall form was in harmony with the scene, and its bold outline served only to distinguish him as the man above all others of that grand occasion. Here (inaugural reception) he is awkward; but the awkwardness is due to the situation, which is a mean and unnatural one. He would be a mean and small man who would not be more or less awkward in it. Shakespeare has presented us with this very situation, and has shown us how it affects a large-headed man; for Coriolanus before the Roman people is not so much a politician as a man of simple nature, who revolts at the artificial idea that he must be shaken by the hand by Tom, Dick and Harry, simply because he is of all the Romans the man most fit to be consul. It is certain that Mr. Lincoln discharged this duty with a divine patience."

The New York Herald
Monday, March 6, 1865.

CUMULATIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY—1958

Selections approved by a Bibliography Committee consisting of the following members: Arnold Gates, 289 New Hyde Park Road, Garden City, N. Y.; Carl Haverlin, 2 Masterson Road, Bronxville, N. Y.; E. B. Long, 708 North Kenilworth Ave., Oak Park, Ill.; Richard F. Lufkin, 45 Milk Street, Boston, 9, Mass.; Wayne C. Temple, Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tenn.; Ralph G. Newman, 18 East Chestnut Street, Chicago 11, Ill.; William H. Townsend, 310 First National Bank Bldg., Lexington 3, Ky.; and Clyde C. Walton, Jr., Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Ill.

New items available for consideration may be sent to the above addresses or to the Lincoln National Life Foundation.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY 1958-38

Lincoln Memorial University Press/Summer 1958/Vol. 60, No. 2/Lincoln Herald/A Magazine devoted to historical research in the field of Lincolniana and the Civil War, and to the promotion of Lincoln Ideals in American Education.

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 7½" x 10¼", 41—76 pp., illus.

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The Strange Destiny of Abraham Lincoln/(sketches of Lincoln and wife, New Salem cabin, and Abe as Rail Splitter)/(Cover title).

Pamphlet, paper 5½" x 8½", (16) pp., illus.

(LINCOLN-DOUGLAS SOCIETY) 1958-40

(Sketch of Lincoln-Douglas Debates 4¢ U. S. Postage)/Centennial Commemoration of/The Freeport Debate/Abraham Lincoln-Stephen A. Douglas/1858-1958/Stamp Ceremony/August 27, 1958/Freeport, Illinois/(Cover title).

Folder, paper, 5½" x 8½", (3) pp.

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Pamphlet, paper, 8½" x 11", 24 pp., illus.

LAKESIDE PRESS 1958-42

Man For The Ages/Still Warmly Human after a Century/(Caption title).

Folder, paper 15" x 20", (2) pp. Lincoln portrait by Allen Tupper True in deep-tone offset. Reproduced by The Lakeside Press, R. R. Donnelley & Sons, 350 East 22nd St., Chicago, 16, Ill., by permission of Henry E. Huntington Library & Art Gallery.

STERN, PHILIP VAN DOREN 1958-43

Philip Van Doren Stern/An End to Valor/The Last Days of the Civil War/Illustrated with maps, photographs, and drawings/1958/Houghton Mifflin Company Boston/The Riverside Press Cambridge.

Book, cloth, 6" x 8¾", x p., 418 pp., illus., price \$5.75.

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Pamphlet, paper, 8½" x 11", 32 pp., illus.

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1958-47

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Pamphlet, paper, 6" x 9", 40 p., illus.

MARSCH, WOLF-DIETER

1958-48

Christlicher Glaube/und/Demokratisches Ethos/Dargestellt/am Lebenswerk Abraham Lincolns/Ein Beitrag aus der Geschichte. Die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika/von/Dr. Theol. Wolf-Dieter Marsch/im Furche-Verlag. Hamburg.

Book, cloth, 6" x 9", 246 pp., price \$3.85., Published in the German language.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY 1958-49

Abraham Lincoln/(1809-1865)/16th President/of/The United States/of/America.

Pamphlet, paper, 7" x 9¼", (62) pp., illus. Children's "comic book" in color.

FULTON, JUSTIN D. 1958-50

Lincoln's Assassins/by Justin D. Fulton, D. D./Reprinted from Christian Heritage/(Cover title).

Pamphlet, paper, 3½" x 8½", (28) pp. Published by Christ's Mission, San Cliff, Long Island, New York., price 25¢.

GAMMANS, HAROLD W.

1958-51

A check list of broadsides and pamphlets associated with Abraham Lincoln based mainly on the Rockefeller McLellan, the Harris and Caleb Fiske Harris collections/by/Harold W. Gammans/. . ./Limited Edition of 500. Copy

. . ./Limited Edition of 500. Copy No./Privately printed by the Franklin Printing Company, Bristol, R. I.

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 5½" x 8¾", 76 pp., price \$6.00.

ROBERTS, BESSIE K.

1958-52

(Lincoln head in profile)/A Lincoln/Memorial Recording/in words of the Supreme Court of/Indiana/June 20, 1865.

Folder, paper, 3¾" x 8½", (4) pp. Prospectus of memorial program tape recorded by Westinghouse Radio Station WOWO, Ft. Wayne, for Indiana Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY 1958-53

Lincoln Memorial University Press/Fall 1958/Vol. 60, No. 3/Lincoln Herald/A Magazine devoted to historical research in the field of Lincolniana and the Civil War, and to the promotion of Lincoln Ideals in American Education.

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 7½" x 10¼", 77—112 pp., illus.

TEMPLE, WAYNE C.

1958-54

Sketch of "Tad" Lincoln/Edited by Wayne C. Temple/Reprinted from the/Lincoln Herald/Fall Issue, 1958/Lincoln Memorial University Press/Harrogate, Tennessee/(Cover title).

Folder, paper, 7" x 10", (4) pp.

LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE FOUNDATION 1958-55

Lincoln Lore/Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation/Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, Editor/Published each month by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne/Indiana/Number 1449 November, 1958—Number 1451 January, 1959/(Caption title).

Folder, paper, 8½" x 11", 4 pp., illus. Number 1449, The Lincoln Cabin on Boston Common . . . ; 1450, The Clay Battalion . . . ; 1451, Emancipation Proclamation. . .



Lincoln Lore

Bulletin of The Lincoln National Life Foundation . . . Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, Editor
Published each month by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Number 1453

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

March, 1959

LINCOLN'S SECOND INAUGURAL A Gala Event In Washington Society

PART II. THE INAUGURAL BALL

Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Welles, did not want to attend the Inaugural Ball on Monday evening, March 6, even though the weather continued to be fine after the deluge on Saturday. He confided in his *Diary* that "Seward has sent me a request to attend and Dennison desires it. I have no desire to go, but my family have, as well as my associates."

In the meantime the newly inaugurated president was attending to minute social details in regard to the affair. On Sunday, March 5, he penned a letter to the speaker of the House, Schuyler Colfax: "I should be pleased for you to accompany us to-morrow evening at ten o'clock on a visit of half an hour to the Inaugural (sic) ball. I inclose a ticket." On the same date he sent the following letter to Senator Sumner; "I should be pleased for you to accompany us tomorrow evening at ten o'clock, on a visit of half an hour to the Inaugural (sic) ball. I inclose a ticket. Our carriage will call for you at half past nine." This was the second, but not the last time that Lincoln would misspell "inaugural."

Apparently Senator Sumner did not know that Lincoln expected a *repondez sil vous plait* and he did not acknowledge the invitation. So Lincoln wrote Sumner again on March 6, that: "Unless you send me word to the contrary, I shall this evening call with my carriage at your house to take you with me to the Inauguration Ball." One authority has stated that these notes with "all their gentle courtesy," had a hint of a royal command.

The public appearance of Charles Sumner in the company of the president would cause a buzz of excitement. It was generally supposed that since Sumner's successful fight against Lincoln's reconstruction plan he would be *persona non grata* at the White House. This was Lincoln's way of making a public demonstration that there was no political breach between them.

While a majority of the people who came to see the president inaugurated on Saturday had left Washington by special trains, several thousand stayed over to attend the grand ball on Monday. New arrivals to the city, with their Saratoga trunks, were frequent and all looked forward to a gala affair.

In the interest of economy the ball was held at the Patent Office which occupied a newly constructed part of the Department of the Interior building. Major B. B. French who headed the supervisory committee favored the use of the new hall in the north wing of the building rather than the construction of a temporary building for the affair. So the Great Hall of the Patent Office was designated as the ballroom. The supper room was located in the Model Hall in the west wing and tables for three or four hundred were placed in the passage ways between the exhibit cases.

The ballroom was decorated with flags. Shields of the various army corps were also displayed. Flags of all the nations, especially those of Mexico, Brazil and the South American republics were hung at the west end of the hall. While the blue and white marble tile floor was

beautiful, it was feared that its rough surface would make dancing quite difficult. Balconies were erected for the bands and seats and lines of gas jets were placed around the ballroom. On the north side was a raised platform, with two armchairs, richly gilded, for the president and Mrs. Lincoln, and small blue and gold sofas for their suite. The members of the cabinet had seats reserved for them on the dias. This richly decorated platform presented a regal appearance, and the gas jets suspended from the ceiling illuminated the dias most brilliantly.

Never before had an inaugural ball been presented with so many favorable physical facilities. In addition to the magnificent ballroom there was a supper room, a promenade hall and a series of apartments for refreshment rooms, dressing rooms, retirement rooms, cloak rooms, etc. Then, too, the opportunity for dress display was most favorable in such spacious and brilliantly lighted halls. The gas lights easily revealed that evening to the fashion-minded that "corn colored and lilac silks" were in especial favor that season.

The managers of the ball had made their arrangements on a thoughtful and lavish scale. There were three bands. Lillie's Finley Hospital Band played military music until ten o'clock for the couples in the promenade. Professor William Winters, Jr., the orchestra conductor at Ford's Theatre, provided the music for the dancing. He received one thousand dollars for forty pieces for the evening. Lancers, waltzes, schottisches and polkas drew great crowds to the unresilient marble tiles of the ballroom until dancing was almost impossible. The band of the 9th Veteran's Reserve Corps played in the supper room.

The dancing commenced shortly before ten o'clock. Between ten and eleven o'clock the military band struck up "Hail to the Chief" which indicated the arrival of President Lincoln and his party. Having promenaded the entire length of the room a way was provided through the crowd to the dias and the distinguished party were introduced by two of the managers, Messrs. Clephane and French. The president came in accompanied by Speaker Colfax, and Mrs. Lincoln was escorted by Senator Sumner. Secretary Seward was accompanied by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Frederick W. Seward, Secretary Usher by Mrs. Usher, and Senator Wilson by Mrs. Wilson.

The dias was now the center of attraction during the time that the presidential party was in the ballroom and the dancers were obliged to give way to the movement of the crowd in that direction.

Mrs. Lincoln, according to the newspaper reporters, was dressed in admirable taste. She wore a silk skirt and bodice, with an elaborately worked white lace dress over the silk skirt. Her dress was trimmed with a bertha of point lace and puffs of silk. She carried a white fan trimmed with ermine and silvered spangles along with white kid gloves and a lace handkerchief. Her jewelry consisted of a necklace, bracelet and earrings of pearl. Her hair was tightly brushed back from her forehead, and her headdress was composed of a wreath of white jessamine and purple violets.

Mme. Demorest's *Illustrated Monthly* for April 1865

carried an article in its "Mirror of Fashions" entitled "The Inauguration Ball." With a professional and technical eye Mrs. Lincoln's gown was described as follows: "Mrs. Lincoln's (gown) consisted of white satin with an elegant white lace flounce, festooned at the side with heavy, white silk cord and tassels. A bertha of point lace ornamented the low neck, and a costly point lace shawl covered her shoulders. Her hair was worn in curls and adorned with white and purple flowers, pearl necklace and ornaments, bouquet and violets."

The reporter for *Demorest's* was particularly impressed with the inauguration ball and the comment was made that, "the scene impressed us as being fully equal to the more ceremonial, but not more striking, pageants of the old world. The toilettes were, many of them, magnificent." Both *Demorest's* and the *Washington Evening Star* (March 7, 1865) devoted lengthy paragraphs to the fashionable dresses that were worn that evening.

It was generally conceded by observers that the women from New York were the best dressed, with Washington dividing honors with Philadelphia for first place in the beauty department. The fashion parade was not without eccentric array. A Miss Stoops appeared as a Goddess of Liberty, wearing a liberty cap and a spangled skirt.

The president appeared in his usual black suit, with white kid gloves.

There were many distinguished personages attending the inaugural ball. Members of the cabinet present were Secretaries Seward, Welles, Dennison, Usher and Speed. There was also a considerable representation of the diplomatic corps. Some of the army officers attending were Generals Halleck, Banks and Hooker (who escorted Miss Chase, daughter of Chief Justice Chase). Admiral Farragut was the top ranking naval officer in attendance. Many other military men of lesser rank were present. Captain Robert Lincoln of Grant's staff, back from Petersburg, was there a considerable portion of the

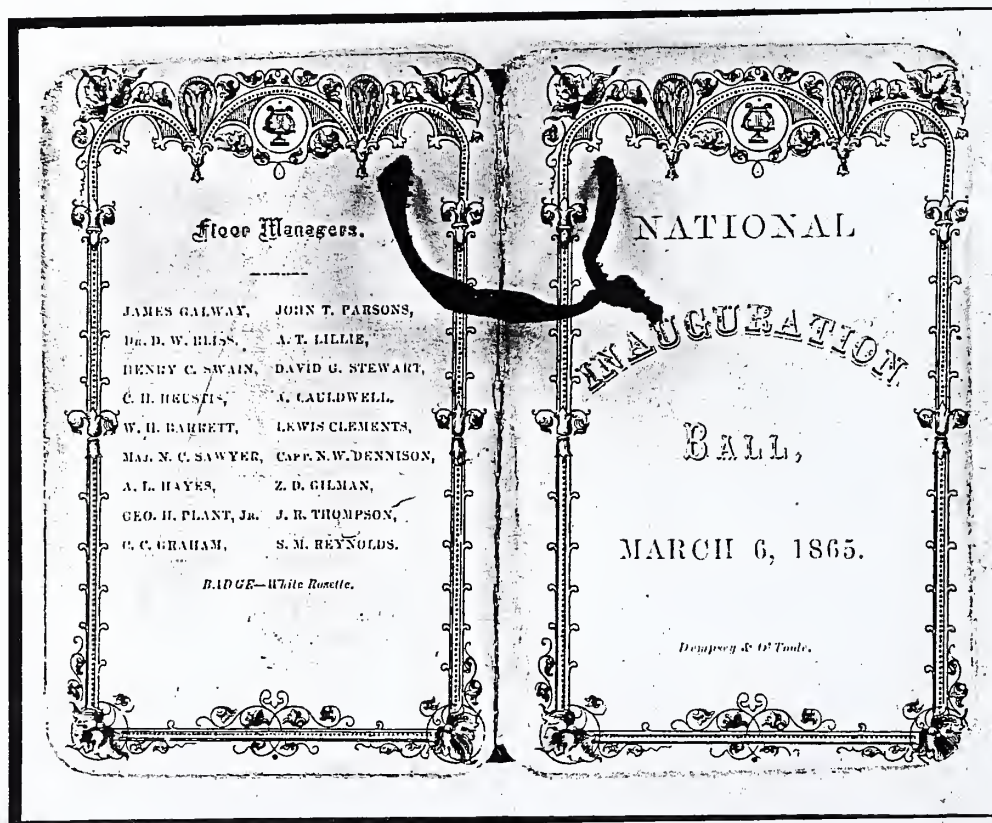
evening. He escorted the beautiful daughter of Senator Harlan. Perhaps the most dashing military person was Lieutenant Cushing of the Navy, whose torpedo exploits made him a center of interest by all those present.

Among the notable citizens were "Long John" Wentworth (grown stout as well as long), and George Francis Train whose wife was, in the opinion of many, the best dressed woman in the ballroom. Train was described as having increased his bulk lately "despite his restless career." Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, the novelist was also present, accompanied by her son, a talented young student enrolled at New York University.

Up to twelve o'clock a crowd of people continued to pour into the rooms. To the hour of midnight all present had conducted themselves in the most proper decorum. However, a change of scene was to take place shortly after the presidential party was escorted to the supper room. Once they were seated at the head of the table the doors were thrown open for the assemblage at large. Before the hungry thousands arrived the supper tables appeared very attractive as well as appetizing.

The tables were 250 feet in length and they contained G. A. Balzer's monuments of the confectioner's art which were the crowning glory of the feast. Mr. Balzer, the caterer, had the Gargantuan assignment of feeding over four thousand people. He prepared a menu (see illustration) comprising of beef, veal, poultry, game, smoked meats, terrapin, oysters, salads, jellies, ices, tarts, cakes, fruit, nuts, coffee and chocolate. Mr. Balzer was ably assisted by T. M. Harvey of oyster renown, who superintended the myriad preparations of oysters served on this occasion.

The center ornament of the table was a mammoth sugar model of the capitol with all the details of construction including statuary and gas lamps. Its supporting pedestal featured scenes of Fort Sumter, the Revolution of 1776, the Progress of Civilization and the Year 1865. The monument of confection toward the head of



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

This dance program was obtained by Dr. and Mrs. Sandford Hoag, residents of Washington, D. C. Dr. Hoag was a practicing physician in the capital city and he and his wife attended the Inaugural Ball shortly after their marriage.

ORDER OF DANCING National Inauguration March

Composed expressly for the occasion.

1. Quadrille—Catharina B. Bilse
2. Lancers—Horse Guards Julien
3. Waltz and Galop—Kathleen Mavourneen and
Corsaires Labitzky and D. Albert
4. Quadrille—Sylvester Ab. Leutner
5. Schottische and Varsovienne—Josephine and
Amelia Ab. Leutner
6. Lancers—Farvenia Ab. Leutner
7. Polka redowa and Waltz—Celest and Medora Ab. Leutner
8. Quadrille—Luxus Ab. Leutner
9. Lancers—Capitol Ab. Leutner
10. Waltz and Polka—Canary Bird and
Jeannie Wm. Withers, Jr.
11. Quadrille—Frei Kugeln Von Weber
12. Danish Polka and Galop—Danish and
Ledernier mo. Labitzky
13. Lancers—Bon-ton Labitzky
14. Waltz and Schottische—Die Presburger and
Josephine Labitzky
15. Quadrille, (Basket)—Popular Airs
16. Polka redowa and Varsovienne—Charlotte and Louise
17. Lancers—Washington
18. Galop and Waltz—Die Provinzhallen and Emma
19. Quadrille—Faust Gounod
20. Lancers—Cavalry
21. Virginia Reel—Break Down

The order of dancing for the National Inaugural Ball, March 6, 1865.

the table paid tribute to the army. This work had six sculptured devices which "included a combat between infantry and cavalry, and a mounted general with his field glasses in active use." Other sculptured scenes depicted the capture of batteries and field artillery by infantry and a quiet and well-illustrated camp scene. The army monument also was surmounted by three crests upon which were eagles bearing in their beaks significant mottoes. One bore a quotation of the president: "We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of the human race (sic)." Upon the pedestal beneath were photographs of Lincoln, Halleck, Sherman, Grant, Thomas and Porter.

The piece of confection to the left of the center was in honor of the navy, and was surmounted by Vice Admiral Farragut's flag-ship, the *Hartford*, riding upon a tempestuous sea, and a representation of the Admiral, tied to the mast, and beneath it were six devices: "a miniature representation of Fort Sumter, insignia of naval warfare, cannon, flags and an anchor, Liberty with triumphant mien beckoning naval heroes onward and upward, a jolly tar in full rig, Neptune driving his chariot with trident in hand, and the insignia of the Coast Survey."

The mad rush to the tables was frightful to behold, and only for a moment did the confectionery monuments appear in their full perfection. Had there not been immense reserves of food provided by the supper committee they could have not met the demand. The caterer had planned to serve only three hundred people at one time, but all of the more than four thousand guests were determined to be among those first served. A correspondent of the Washington *Evening Star* reporting on the affair in the March 7, 1865 issue stated that, "Numbers who could not find immediate room at the tables, colonized in the numerous alcoves, where they were catered for by some of their number, who, with more audacity than good taste could be seen snatching whole *pates*, chickens, legs of veal, halves of turkeys, ornamental pyramids, etc. from the tables and bearing them aloft over the heads of the shuddering crowd, (ladies especially, with greasy ruin to their dresses impending) carrying them off in triumph for private delectation."

The correspondent continued: "The floor of the supper room was soon sticky, pasty and oily with wasted confections, mashed cake and debris of fowl and meat. The

alcove appropriaters of eatables from the tables left their plates upon the floor after a free and easy sort, miscellaneous or in chance piles, adding to the difficulty of location and gentlemen, in conscientiously giving a wide berth to a lady's skirt not infrequently steered clear of Scylla only to fall upon a Charybdis of greasy crockery." Noah Brooks in his work, "Washington In Lincoln's Time" stated that the revelers enacted a scene ... whose wildness was similar to some of the antics of the Paris commune." Margaret Leech in her book "Reveille In Washington 1860-1865" related how "a confectionery Ship of State was carried away in fragments," and how "one young lady triumphantly bore aloft an entire sugar horse." The one masterpiece that was saved was the model of the capital. It was removed before the charge of the revelers and was preserved from destruction.

Lincoln and his group left the supper room unnoticed. The presidential party was escorted between exhibit

5 1/2 "

BILL OF FARE	
OF THE	
Presidential Inauguration Ball	
IN THE	
CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.	
On the 6th of March 1865.	
Oyster Stews	Croquant
Terrapin	Cacouette
Oysters, pickled	Tree Cakes
BEEF.	CAKES AND TARTS.
Roast Beef	Almond Sponge
Filet de Beef	Belle Alliance
Beef à la mode	Dane Blanche
Beef à l'anglais	Macaroni Tart
VEAL.	Tart à la Nelson
Leg of Veal	Tarte à l'Orléans
Fricandeau	do à la Portugaise
Veal Malakoff	do à la Vienne
POULTRY.	Pound Cake
Roast Turkey	Sponge Cake
Boned "	Lady Cake
Roast Chicken	Fancy small Cakes
Grouse, boned and roast	JELLIES AND CREAMS.
GAME.	Calf-foot and Wine Jelly
Pheasant	Charlotte à la Russe
Quail	do do Vanille
Vénison	Blanc Manger
PATETES.	Crème Neapolitaine
Paté of Duck en gelée	do à la Nelson
Paté de foie gras	do Chateaubriand
SMOKED.	do à la Smyrna
Ham	do do Nesselrode
Tongue en gelée	Bombe à la Vanille
do plain	ICE CREAM.
SALADES.	Vanilla
Chicken	Lemon
Lobster	White Coffee
Ornamental Pyramids.	Chocolate
Nougate	Bûche d'Almonds
Orange	Maraschino
Caramel with Fancy Cream Candy	FRUIT ICES.
Cocoanut	Strawberry
Macaroon	Orange
	Lemon
	DESSERT.
	Grapes, Almonds, Raisins, &c.
	Coffee and Chocolate

Furnished by **G. A. BALZER, CONFECTIONER,**
Cor. 5th & D Sts., Washington, D. C.

From the Lincoln National Life Foundation
G. A. Balzer's "Bill of Fare" for the Inaugural Ball. This menu was acquired from Mrs. A. G. Burton of Long Beach, California, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Sanford Hoag of Washington, D. C.

cases, through alcoves, and finally upstairs to a balcony from whence they followed a narrow passage way to a little used side door.

Finally everyone of the four thousand present had eaten their fill or their "ten dollars worth" and they proceeded back to the ballroom, and the dance and promenade were resumed. Many an elegant dress that evening had received its donation of whipped cream, and many a dainty slipper was soiled by the crushed sweets and greasy meats that lay among the fragments of glass and tableware upon the floor.

President Lincoln and his party left the ball about one o'clock, however a great many other distinguished guests and some not so distinguished, remained for several hours, and the rooms did not thin out until the morning hour was well advanced. The inaugural ball was a financial success. Tickets to the affair were sold at ten dollars which admitted a gentleman and two ladies. There was no extra charge for the elegant supper. Up to nine o'clock in the evening the managers were not sure of a paying success. But by ten o'clock the surge of arrivals showed that it was not only a social success but a great financial success. After all the expenses were paid, the proceeds were devoted to the aid of soldiers' families.

Washington, D. C. also had its traffic problems in 1865. The departing guests left the Patent Office by the south front. To provide the proper illumination powerful gas lights (from reflectors) "threw a glare for many squares in every direction." Hacks were assembled near the building "by the acre" and as far as the eye could reach. A humorous story was current that when one gentleman inquired for his carriage by number he was informed that his vehicle was somewhere in the vicinity of the Treasury Department, and that it might be able to work its way up to the Patent Office in the course of the forenoon.

The *New York Herald* of March 7, 1865 in reporting on the inaugural ball called it a "republican ball" but added that "the ladies of Washington called it "a Yankee ball" and the aristocracy looked down upon it as a "shoddy" affair. Perhaps the aristocrats had southern antecedents and were still living in the past.

(Continued from February, 1959, issue)
LINCOLN'S SECOND INAUGURAL
 The Reception (Part I)

As the guests passed by the president they were directed to the East Room, where a Marine band played constantly. The East Room became jammed with men and women whose only exit was a window. This rude, unceremonious exist was a disappointment to many socially minded guests. There was no chance to show or see dresses, no chance to converse with friends, no chance to meet those who were socially prominent.

At eleven o'clock the outside door of the White House was closed, with hundreds still unable to obtain admittance. Shortly before twelve o'clock the band played "Yankee Doodle" and the rooms were rapidly cleared. The newly inaugurated president was thoroughly worn out. He went to his rooms and immediately disrobed, and officers who visited him after the reception in regard to military matters found him *en dishabille*. It was reported that the White House staff determined then and there that thereafter the receptions where to be more exclusive, and that admission tickets would be issued for all future social occasions.

POPULAR VOTE

In the 1860 presidential election Abraham Lincoln received 39.87 percent of the total popular vote. In 1864 Lincoln received 55.09 percent of the total popular vote.

"Lincoln was the only president who never served as either a governor, a United States senator, a cabinet minister, a vice-president, or a general before entering the White House."

Holman Hamilton: *White House Images & Realities*, University of Florida Press 1958, Page 12.

A PRESIDENTIAL PATENT

Among the registered patents in the Patent Office at Washington is one for buoying vessels through shallow waters, taken out some years ago by Abraham Lincoln, of Springfield, Illinois.

The method is by the employment of air-chambers constructed on the principle of a bellows, and distended or contracted by ropes, as the depth of water may require. It was by a somewhat similar scheme, on a larger scale, that it was once proposed to bring the *Great Eastern* through the East River to a dock.

The inventor, Mr. Lincoln, has not had the satisfaction of seeing his patent in use on the Mississippi or its tributaries.

But it has fallen to his lot to be in command of a ship of uncommon burden on a voyage of uncommon danger. It devolves upon him to navigate the ship of state through shallows of unprecedented peril, and over flats of unparalleled extent. The difficulty is how to prevent her grounding and becoming a wreck.

We trust that the President will set the fashion of using his own patent.

He must throw some of his cargo overboard, and buoy up his craft on all sides. He need not change his voyage, or sail for a strange port. But unless he can set his air-chambers at work so as to diminish the draught of his vessel—in a word, unless he can increase her buoyancy, and bring more of her hull into God's daylight, he will run no small risk of losing her altogether.

Harper's Weekly
 April 6, 1861

FOUNDATION HEADQUARTERS

The Lincoln National Life Foundation has moved to a new temporary location. Since 1929 operations have centered on the fourth floor of the home office building of The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company. However with the construction of a new seven story annex and a nine story tower, the present fourth floor is to fall under the wrecker's hammer.

The Foundation's great collection of Lincolniana and related materials will be housed in the home office basement. About forty percent of the basic reference material and collateral works will be placed in storage. The nine thousand volumes of Lincolniana, along with the clippings, magazine articles, manuscripts, photographs and broadsides will be made available for research.

It is hoped that by 1960 the new museum quarters on the first floor will be ready for occupancy. The plans call for a large museum room, flanked by separate rooms which will constitute office space, a rare book room, library alcove, study rooms, microfilm reading room and work rooms. Likewise certain basement rooms will be allocated to the Foundation for the housing of reference and secondary materials.

Once the new quarters are occupied adequate facilities for displaying the collection will be possible. Revolving exhibits are now being planned for display which will stress the chronology of the Lincoln story as well as the historic events of seasonable interest.

As construction work continues the subscribers of *Lincoln Lore* will be informed as to our progress and the bulletin will carry pictures, diagrams and charts which will help you visualize our new building and Foundation headquarters.

LINCOLN STAMPS

The Republic of Honduras will release on February 12, a special set of twenty-four airmail stamps and two souvenir sheets of stamps to mark the 150th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Other foreign countries that have issued Lincoln stamps are Cuba, San Marino, Monaco and the Republic of Indonesia.

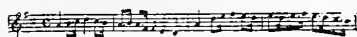
The United States Post Office Department will issue three new Lincoln stamps in 1959, a 1-cent commemorative on February 12, a 3-cent commemorative on February 27 and a 4-cent commemorative on May 30.

Lincoln and the Music of the Civil War

By

KENNETH A. BERNARD

*Professor of History
Boston University*



ILLUSTRATED WITH PHOTOGRAPHS



The CAXTON PRINTERS, Ltd.
CALDWELL, IDAHO
1966



PHOTO BY BRADY

Negative in the Truman H.
University, Boston.

The President & Mrs. Lincoln

request the honor of

Mr. Heatsead

company on Wed evening

Feb 5th at 9 o'clock.

Feb 3^d

COURTESY ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY

AN INVITATION TO THE WHITE HOUSE PARTY HELD FEBRUARY 5, 1862

The card had to be presented at the door

PLATE XVII

"WE AR

Two weeks ear
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Yes,

Out of the ex
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were said to hav
composer.¹⁶

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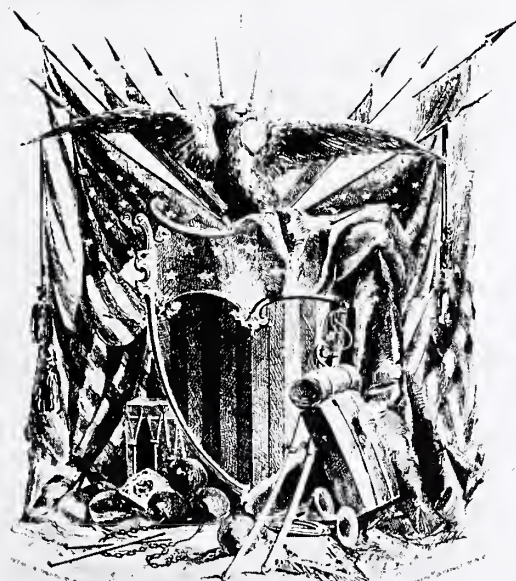
¹⁵ The composer's spel
from sources other than

¹⁶ N.Y. *Evening Post*,
Tribune, July 20, 1862;
of Music, XXI (Aug. 9, 1862).
twenty editions of the so
would appear that the
Company, with music by
music teacher and compo
Emerson complied, comp
first week in August.
versity Collections.

¹⁷ Lydia Avery Coonle
Magazine, XIII (Sept., 1862).
of Freedom," *Civil War*



VIVA L'AMERICA
HOME OF THE FREE.



EDITION IN UNIVERSAL KEY - B. C. D.

EDITION IN KEY OF G.

NATIONAL SONG
BY
H. MILLARD.

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FIRTH, POND & CO. 112 NASSAU ST.
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PHILADELPHIA: H. H. HARRIS & CO.
CHICAGO: C. F. HARRIS & CO.
SAN FRANCISCO: A. P. HARRIS & CO.

COURTESY HARRIS COLLECTION OF AMERICAN POETRY AND PLAYS, BROWN UNIVERSITY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.
"VIVA L'AMERICA"

One of the selections heard by President Lincoln at the Navy Yard Concert, May 9, 1861.

NATIONAL ODE.
The
Flag of the Free
Sung by
STEP. ADEED.
Written & composed by
Harrison Millard.

AUTHOR OF THOU ART FAR AWAY. VOCALISTS' TEXT BOOK, &c.

NEW-YORK.

Published by H. B. DODD WORTH, 6 Astor Place

COURTESY HARRIS COLLECTION OF AMERICAN POETRY AND PLAYS, BROWN UNIVERSITY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.
"THE FLAG OF THE FREE"

Another of the selections heard by President Lincoln at the Navy Yard Concert, May 9, 1861.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

PRESIDENT



VICE-PRESIDENT

HANNIBAL HAMPTON

PHILIP A. SOLOMONS, BOOKSELLERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNION BALL

INauguration

Abraham Lincoln

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 4, 1861

COURTESY NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DANCE PROGRAM FOR THE UNION BALL, MARCH 4, 1861
Outside covers
PLATE III

COURTESY NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DANCE PROGRAM FOR THE UNION BALL, MARCH 4, 1861
Inside pages
PLATE IV

PROGRAM

- MARCH.....Inaugural.....WEBER.
1 QUADRILLE—Schaffert.....STRAUSS.
2 LANCERS—Fashion.....WEBER.
3 WALTZ & POLKA—Jurison Ball Dance, STRAUSS.
4 OF ADRIAN.....WAGNER.
5 LANCERS—Washington.....GUNGEL.
6 GALLOP—Atlantic Telegraph.....GUNGEL.
7 QUADRILLE—Constitution.....HISLE.
8 LANCERS—Metropolitan.....WAGNER.
9 WALTZ & POLKA—Esculap.....STRAUSS.
10 QUADRILLE—Martha.....STRAUSS.
11 LANCERS—New York.....DODWORTH.
12 WALTZ—Dream on the Ocean.....GUNGEL.
13 QUADRILLE—Handel's Elte.....STRAUSS.
14 LANCERS—Columbia.....HISLE.
15 GALLOP & SCHOTTISCHE—Castinet.....JANNE.
16 QUADRILLE—Eldorado.....STRAUSS.
17 LANCERS—Inaugural.....FELDMAN.
18 REDOVA & WALTZ—Venus-Reigen.....GUNGEL.
19 QUADRILLE—Union.....WEBER.
20 LANCERS—Presidential.....FELDMAN.
21 WALTZ & POLKA—Weber's Last.....WEBER.
22 QUADRILLE—Charivari.....STRAUSS.
23 WALTZ & GALLOP—Columbinnen.....LADITSKY.

L. F. WEBER.....MUSICAL DIRECTOR.

ENGAGEMENTS

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and people converged at the Capitol steps where the meeting was to take place. The Marine Band played. By five o'clock a huge crowd, estimated at 10,000, had gathered.

Called to stimulate enthusiasm and support for the latest war measures, the order for more troops, and for vigorous prosecution of the war, the vast assemblage was addressed and exhorted by a formidable array of speakers including George S. Boutwell, Leonard Swett, and L. E. Chittenden.

The program was under way when the President arrived. His appearance caused an interruption in the proceedings—cheers, applause, cannon fire—and music filled the air. When the President's turn came to speak, there were more cheers, and the band contributed "Hail to the Chief!"

Having no prepared speech to make, the President, after a rather witty introduction, took the occasion to minimize the alleged differences between General McClellan and Secretary Stanton. Both, he said, were good men, both were trying to do their duty, and if any one should be blamed it was he, the President, and not the Secretary of War.

The crowd was friendly and in good humor and wanted him to go on, but he finished and soon left the meeting. The program, however, continued well into the evening and was concluded in a blaze of fireworks, patriotic songs, and band music. The great war meeting was a success.¹³

The following day the *Washington Star* carried the words of a new song. It began—

We are coming, Father Abraham
Three hundred thousand more—¹⁴

¹³ *Washington National Intelligence*, Aug. 4, 6, 7, 1862; *Washington Evening Star*, Aug. 6, 7, 1862; *N.Y. Herald*, Aug. 7, 1862; *N.Y. Tribune*, Aug. 7, 1862; *Lincoln Works*, V, 358-59.

¹⁴ *Washington Evening Star*, Aug. 7, 1862. The paper spelled out "Abraham." In the press and in the various editions of sheet music a variety of spellings and title arrangements appeared. Cf. Boyd B. Stutler, "We Are Coming, Father Abraham," *Lincoln Herald*, LIII (Summer, 1961), 2-13. The author himself wrote "Father Abraham" and gave his verses the title "Three hundred thousand more." Except in direct quotations from other sources the author's own spelling and punctuation are followed here. However, apart from the chapter title, "Abraham,"

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As performed by the

U.S. Marine Band

AT THE

Inauguration of President Lincoln

March 4, 1861.

Composed & respectfully dedicated to

Mrs. President Lincoln

F. SCALA

Band Master.

Boston

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SCALA'S "UNION MARCH"

One of several selections played at Lincoln's inauguration and the only one composed especially for the occasion. Francis Scala, the composer, regularly directed the Marine Band for the music at the White House—the concerts in the summer and the receptions given during the winter.

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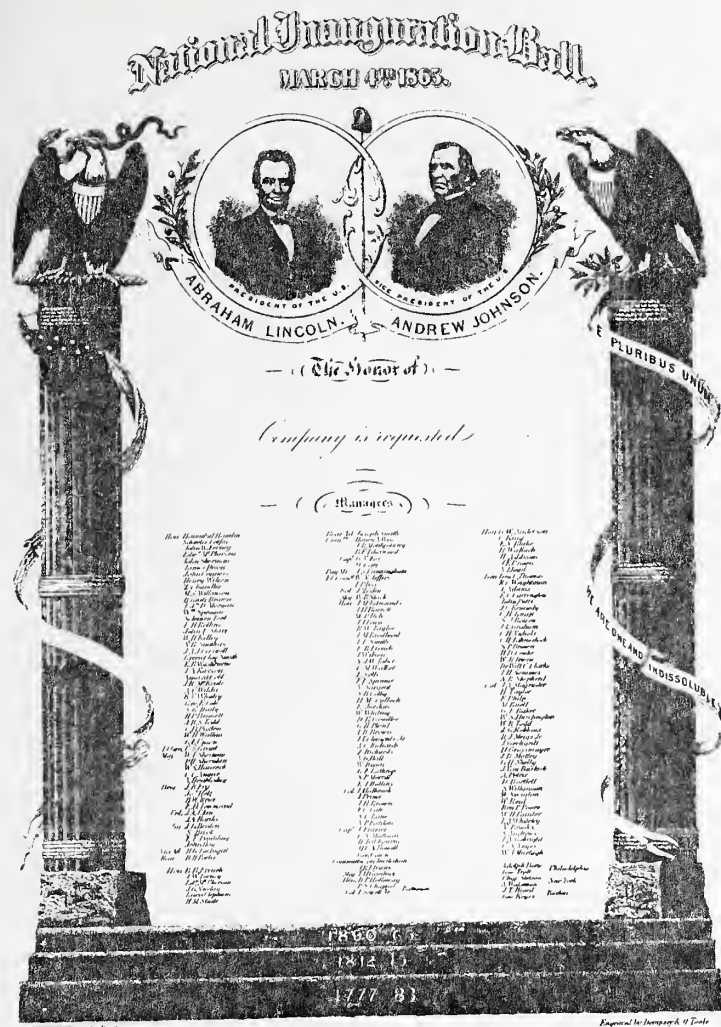
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57 [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM]. President of the United States. Handsome engraved invitation to attend Lincoln's Second Inauguration Ball. Quarto. Headed: "National Inauguration Ball / March 4th 1865." Portraits of Lincoln and Vice President Andrew Johnson at top center. In three columns are listed the names of the Managers, including Hannibal Hamlin, Schuyler Colfax, John Sherman, Henry Wilson, E. D. Morgan, E. B. Washburn; Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Holt, Augur, Hancock, Doubleday; Admirals Farragut and Porter; F. E. Spinner, S. B. Colby, Hugh McCulloch and John G. Nicolay. At bottom the following imprints appear: "Designed & Drawn by Bruff / Engraved by Dempsey & O'Toole." Undoubtedly Bruff was J. Goldsborough Bruff, the artist who is best remembered for his illustrative maps and illustrations that appeared in western overland narratives. Printed on stiff paper. Pristine condition. Very rare and desirable piece of Lincoln memorabilia. 750.00

"THIS TRYING MOMENT"

58. RANDOLPH, EDMUND. 1753-1813. American Revolutionary statesman; aide-de-camp to General Washington; member of the Continental Congress (1779-82); Governor of Virginia (1786-88); delegate to the Constitutional Convention (1787) and proposer of the famous Virginia Plan; first U.S. Attorney General (1789-94); Secretary of State (1794-95); chief counsel for Aaron Burr when Burr was tried for treason (1807). Important Manuscript Letter Signed, as Governor of Virginia. Full page, 4to. Richmond, December 1, 1786. To the Governor of another State (not identified). Randolph writes: "I feel a peculiar satisfaction in forwarding your Excellency the inclosed Act of our Legislature. As it breathes a spirit truly federal and contains an effort to support our general Government, which is now reduced to the most awful crisis, permit me to solicit your Excellency's cooperation at this trying moment...." The "Act" referred to by Randolph was probably a call for a Constitutional Convention, or perhaps expressed a willingness to send delegates to such a Convention if it were called. Randolph, serving as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention the following year, proposed the Virginia Plan, much of which was incorporated in the Constitution. With engraved portrait. Choice! 500.00

2nd Inaugural attire

MARY TODD LINCOLN

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ough it was uncertain where
ed the city and burned Post-

the city or at least to return
stead rode with her husband
fortification that guarded the
resident was nearly killed on
rates began lobbing shells at
op hat. An exasperated aide,
Holmes, shouted to the Presi-
l Mary Lincoln was standing
n the presidential carriage. In
of the defenses, reviewing the
sy and Slocum. The next day
ar Stanton that the forts were

ers, a ragtag army of invalids
General Lew Wallace's troops.
also en route to Washington,
en sacking the city, as Lincoln
Mary Lincoln went north for a
to Washington.

passed too slowly for her—it
second floor of the White House
—the latter now officially a sec-
n Brooks's account, Jack, a tur-
e by Tad, was stalking around
hether Jack would vote. "He is
For the rest of the day Lincoln
ten. Later the President strolled
rs room in the War Department
n touch with the world. On this
it than the voting booths in the
President ate an oyster supper in
the early morning that he had

l. The President had carried every
vote was close. But Noah Brooks
when he reminded her of an ear-
s wife, Lincoln often had morbid

premonitions. After one such "ugly dream" he telegraphed her "to put Tad's pistol away." But the dream Brooks now recalled was more personal. Four years before, on election day 1860, he had lain down on his bed. In Springfield the dresser in the corner had a full-length mirror, and in it he saw reflected two images of his face, one a separate, paler, though entirely distinct version of the other. No matter how he shifted his position, two faces remained.⁶⁸

Mary Lincoln understood immediately. He would be elected to a second term but would not live to complete it. Reminded of this prophetic warning, she turned apprehensive. Since Willie's death she expected every success to be followed by some counterstroke. As if to cheat fate by acknowledging its power, she ordered, a month later, \$1,000 worth of mourning clothes. And she wrote a friend two weeks after the election a sad but accurate calculation of her future. "Our Heavenly Father sees fit, often times to visit us, at such times for our worldliness, how small and insignificant all worldly honors are, when we are *thus* so sorely tried."⁶⁹

MARY LINCOLN chose white silk with a bertha of point lace for her second inauguration as First Lady; she wore a lace shawl over her shoulders, had jasmine and purple violets in her hair, and carried an ermine fan with silver spangles. In the White House she prevented Lincoln from promenading with another woman. The established etiquette irritated her, and she had explained to Keckley: "The President at every reception selects a lady to lead the promenade with him. Now it occurs to me that this custom is an absurd one. On such occasions our guests recognize the position of President as first of all; consequently he takes the lead in everything; well now, if they recognize his position, they should also recognize mine. I am his wife." But outside the White House a different protocol prevailed, so she circled the huge 280-foot floor of the Patent Office on the arm of Charles Sumner.⁷⁰

Two weeks later Abraham, Tad, and Mary Lincoln traveled to Virginia for the last days of the Confederacy. This time even the pessimists agreed that the war would soon be over. General Grant had pushed to within a few miles of Petersburg, and now the Union army pressed the thin flanks of Lee's protective circle around Richmond. After his march through Georgia had severed the Confederacy, General William T. Sherman had meanwhile turned northward, and by

Cambridge University Press, 1985).
 pp. 42, 153; *Spiritual Magazine*, vol. 1, 1863, p. 1; Theodore Pease, ed., *The Diary of Orville* (1925), vol. 20, pp. 1, 608; J. S. Todd Lincoln Papers; Brooks, *Washington Lincoln a Spiritualist?*, p. 99; *Washington* to Abraham Lincoln, October 4, 1861, vol. 8 (1872), p. 7. For a modern study, see *A Study of Spiritualism, Mediums and the Communion Between Earth and the*
 1863, Robert Todd Lincoln Papers; Barrett, *The Life Work of Cora Richmond*, January 16, 1864, in Basler, *Collected Works*, vol. 6, p. 283; 1864, Robert Todd Lincoln Papers. *Letters* to Abraham Lincoln, September 7, 1864, et. al., *The Prisoner's Hidden Life or the Packard's Reproof to Dr. McFarland*, p. 135; Reverend N. W. Miner, *Historical Society; Boston Transcript*, Session, 1869, vol. 45, p. 802.
 1863, Robert Todd Lincoln Papers; *Diary*, vol. 2, p. 215; Basler, *Collected Works*, vol. 6, p. 283. *Through the Lexington cemetery record* of the Helm to Abraham Lincoln, October 1861, *Lincoln and the Bluegrass*, 1869, N. H. R. Dawson Papers. November 19, 1863, Robert Todd Lincoln *New York Herald*, April 2, 1864; Welles, *White House*, p. 57. *Letters* to Abraham Lincoln, August, 1864, French Papers; Basler, *Collected Works*, vol. 6, p. 283. *the White House*, p. 62. *Letters*, p. 206; Baringer, *Lincoln Day*
 The Free Press, 1980), p. 313.
 John Nicolay to Theresa, November 1861, *Lincoln*, July 20, 1882; Frank Klement,

- "Jane Grey Swisshelm and Lincoln," *Lincoln Quarterly*, vol. 16 (December 1950), pp. 227-38; Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Weekly Newspaper*, October, November 1863.
47. Turner, *Letters*, p. 200.
 48. *The Old Guard*, September 1861, p. 199; *New York Herald*, October 19, 1861; *Boston Daily Courier*, November 12, 1862.
 49. Basler, *Collected Works*, vol. 6, pp. 283, 471, 469.
 50. Turner, *Letters*, pp. 139, 140.
 51. *Ibid.*, p. 140. According to one authority, migraine headaches are closely associated with menarche and menstrual cycles, though the hormonal relationship has not been demonstrated (Dr. William Speed to Jean Baker, August 1, 1984).
 52. Turner, *Letters*, p. 149.
 53. Turner, *Letters*, p. 141; Elaine and English Showalter, "Victorian Women and Menstruation," in Martha Vicinus, ed., *Suffer and Be Still: Women in the Victorian Age* (Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana University Press, 1972), pp. 38-44; Gay, *Bourgeois Experience: Education of the Senses*, vol. 1, pp. 214-15, 286-87.
 54. John Forney, *Anecdotes of a Public Man* (New York: Harper's, 1873) pp. 366-67; David Davis to Sarah Davis, December 15, 1861, Davis Papers.
 55. Swanberg, *Sickles*, pp. 20-24, 135-36; Henry Wikoff, *My Courtship and Its Consequences* (New York: Clarke and Breta, 1855); *New York Herald*, February 10, 1862; Henry Wikoff, *The Adventures of a Roving Diplomatist* (New York: W. P. Fetridge, 1857); Turner, *Letters*, p. 102; Leech, *Reveille*, p. 298.
 56. Turner, *Letters*, p. 181; *Home Journal*, May 23, June 29, July 20, August 10, 1861; Mary Lincoln to Virginia W. Fox, June 11, n.d. (1862), Fox Papers; Grimsley, "Six Months in the White House," p. 61.
 57. Turner, *Letters*, pp. 533-34.
 58. *Ibid.*, p. 521; Francis Lieber to Charles Sumner, February 4, 1864, Henry Huntington Library.
 59. Turner, *Letters*, pp. 521, 534, 205; Basler, *Collected Works*, vol. 6, p. 185, vol. 8, p. 334; *Boston Daily Advertiser*, January 7, 1871.
 60. Turner, *Letters*, pp. 172, 174.
 61. *Ibid.*, p. 212.
 62. Welles, *Diary*, vol. 2, p. 122; Carman and Luthin, *Lincoln and the Patronage*, pp. 245, 278; Abram Wakeman to "my dear Judge [Blow]," March 25, 1864; Henry Raymond to Abraham Lincoln, March 10, 1864; Arbel Corbin to Usher, June 27, 1864; Abram Wakeman to Abraham Lincoln, August 12, 1864, Robert Todd Lincoln Papers; Turner, *Letters*, p. 180.
 63. Keckley, *Behind the Scenes*, p. 145; Turner, *Letters*, p. 180; Benjamin French to Pamela French, September 4, 1864, French Papers.
 64. Keckley, *Behind the Scenes*, p. 148; *Columbus, (Ohio) Crisis*, May 15, 1861.
 65. Basler, *Collected Works*, vol. 7, p. 514.
 66. John H. Cramer, *Lincoln Under Enemy Fire* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1948), p. 4; *Washington Daily Chronicle*, July 13, 1864; Leech, *Reveille*, pp. 342-46; Pratt, *Stanton*, p. 375.
 67. Brooks, *Washington, D.C., in Lincoln's Time*, pp. 196-99.
 68. Dwight Anderson, *Abraham Lincoln: The Quest for Immortality* (New York: Knopf, 1982), pp. 196-99; Basler, *Collected Works*, vol. 6, p. 256.
 69. Basler, *Collected Works*, vol. 6, p. 250; Brooks, *Washington, D.C., in Lincoln's Time*, pp. 194, 199-299; Benjamin French to "my dear Pamela," May 21, 1865, French Papers; Turner, *Letters*, p. 189. For a slightly different version of Lincoln's dream, see Francis Carpenter, *Six Months at the White House* (New York: Hurd and Houghton, 1867), pp. 163-64.
 70. Keckley, *Behind the Scenes*, p. 144; *Madame Demorest's Illustrated Monthly*, vol. 8 (April 1865), p. 4.


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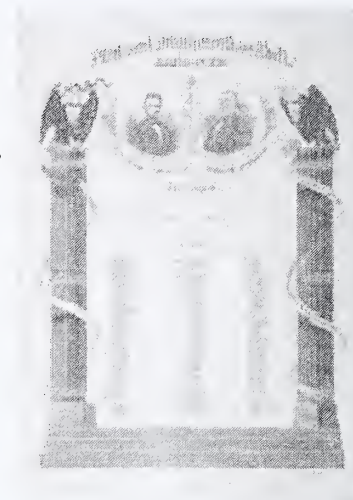
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LiveAuctionTalk.com Highlights Lincoln Inaugural Ball Invitation in its Weekly Free Article

From fine art to comic books, Rosemary McKittrick's weekly column is a great source of interesting information about the world of collecting. Photo courtesy of Early American History Auctions.


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The Full Story:

Abraham Lincoln's second Inaugural ball was about to begin. Tension over the Civil War loosened its grip over people that spring evening in 1865.

The ball was a way to honor the President's victory, a night to stop, reflect, and affirm the freedom Union soldiers fought so hard to preserve. A sense of optimism filled the gala.

"The great, warm heart of the nation has little sympathy with that neuralgic nerve which forbids the expression of exuberant feeling at this most auspicious moment," an observer said.

Guests climbed the curved double granite stairways from the south portico entrance, past the gas lamps lighting their way and into the newly completed grand exhibition hall. A brass band performed light music in the foyer. A string ensemble, located in the main room played for 500 dancers.

The guest of honor, Pres. Abraham Lincoln and his wife Mary arrived around 10:30 P.M., and stayed until after 1:00 in the morning.

Lincoln dressed in a plain black suit. Mary, his wife, wore white satin and pearls. Tickets cost \$10 and all the proceeds went to the soldiers in the field. Over 4,000 people were there.

The eating and dancing lasted until dawn. Who could have guessed that a

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little more than a month later, the war would be over and Lincoln would be dead.

All that remained of the evening for most attendees were memories and a 10 1/2 inch by 7 1/2 inch invitation to the gala.

Those invitations have become an important piece of Presidential history. How many actually survive is impossible to say. They weren't intended to survive 141 years. Some did and today they show up occasionally at auction.

That's what happened on April 22. Early American History Auctions, in Rancho Santa Fe, Calif., held a mail bid and internet auction. They featured autographs, coins, currency and Americana in the sale.

Among the lots, in excellent condition, was an invitation to Lincoln's Inaugural ball. It sold for \$1,699.

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THE SPREAD AT THE INAUGURAL BALL

For many reasons, we consider the engraved invitation to Lincoln's Second Inauguration Ball the most desirable of any produced for these prestigious events. It isn't the earliest example known, that honor going to the 1829 Jackson Inaugural Ball at Carusi's Saloon, nor the most valuable. But, for historical importance and graphic excellence, it merits a spot at the top of the list. Most known examples are in mint condition and uninscribed. The number of specimens that are inscribed with the name of the invitee are few indeed. Did they just print too many? What can explain this circumstance? A recent listing on eBay may serve to provide the answer! The listing offered a "Bill of Fare" for the Presidential Inaugural Ball held on March 6, 1865. Printed on coated stock, the 5 1/4 x 10 1/4" menu contained two columns of sumptuous delicacies served to the attendees. The bottom of the card has the inscription "Furnished by G. A. Balzer, Confectioner" with a Washington, D.C. address. We don't know if Mr. Balzer catered the entire affair or supplied only the desserts. He may have paid for the printing of the menu and, as a "corporate sponsor" or patron, was given acknowledgment in the space provided. The seller obtained this wonderful piece at a Skinner's auction in 1983 with provenance indicating the item was part of the estate of Gideon Welles, making it all the more "tasty" an offering. Although pursued by the usual gang of Lincoln aficionados, the successful bidder was not a Lincoln collector at all – but a collector of menus! (The winning bid was \$1,500, in line with established values for the invitation and engraved admittance card.) We are aware of only one other example, also in a culinary collection. We are happy to picture this great piece, courtesy of The Henry Voight Collection of American Menus.

Henry's "Bill of Fare" indicates the Inaugural Ball was held on Monday, March 6, 1865. The jugate engraved invitation, however, lists the date as having been Saturday, March 4, 1865. The printer, Dempsey & O'Toole, apparently assumed the ball would be held on the traditional date of the inauguration, March 4th, and acted accordingly. The result? They got the date wrong! This may account for the relatively large number of ball invitations that remain extant. Some were inscribed and sent out prior to the discovery of the mistake. The balance were likely set aside until "discovered" many years later and channeled into the marketplace. We are uncertain why the ball was postponed two days. The weather was rainy on the morning of the swearing-in ceremonies and, although the skies cleared in time for the President's speech, the organizers of the ball may have played it safe and moved the event back a couple of days. For those wishing to know more about the ball, we detail below a report of the event as covered for the European readers in *The Illustrated London News*, April 8, 1865:

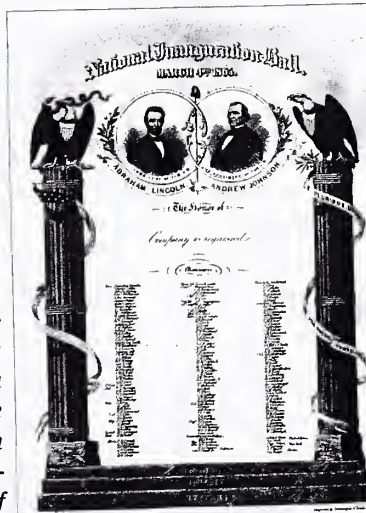
THE SECOND INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

We present two illustrations of the proceedings at Washington upon the recent occasion when Mr. Lincoln inaugurated his second term of office as President of the United States. Our first Engraving shows the scene in front of the Capitol, on Saturday, March 4—the reading of the President's address to the people assembled in the open street beneath the portico of that stately palace of the Federal Legislature. Mr. Lincoln himself will be at once distinguished. He is standing with a paper in his hand behind the small table on which a glass of water is placed; and the two gentlemen seated in front, a little to the left hand of the view, are the ex Vice-President, Mr. Hamlin; and the new Vice-President, Mr. Andrew Johnson, who had made rather an unfortunate exhibition of himself in the Senate House a few minutes before. The Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, with Mr. Stanton the Secretary for War, and Mr. Welles, the Secretary for the Navy, are standing together near the lamp-post, in the right-hand portion of the View. The row of seven or eight gentlemen seated in front, between the President and the Cabinet Ministers, are Chief Justice Chase and the Judges of the Supreme Court. The members of the Senate, those belonging to the foreign Legations, and a miscellaneous crowd of gentlemen and ladies behind, occupy the remainder of the elevated space. The weather had been stormy and showery till within an hour of noon; but at the time of this ceremony there was an interval of bright sunshine. The reading of the address did not occupy ten minutes. It was received with loud acclamations; a salute of 100 guns was then fired, and President Lincoln, entering his carriage, went home to his official residence, called the White House.

Our second Illustration is an interior view of the great north hall of the Patent Office at Washington, in which a grand ball took place on the Monday evening, March 6, in honour of the President, as is customary at the beginning of each President's term of office. This vast apartment was chosen for the dancing, because it is nearly 100 ft. in width; but its aspect is not so magnificent as that of the south or central hall, or that of the east hall in the same building, which were used for the promenade. The north hall



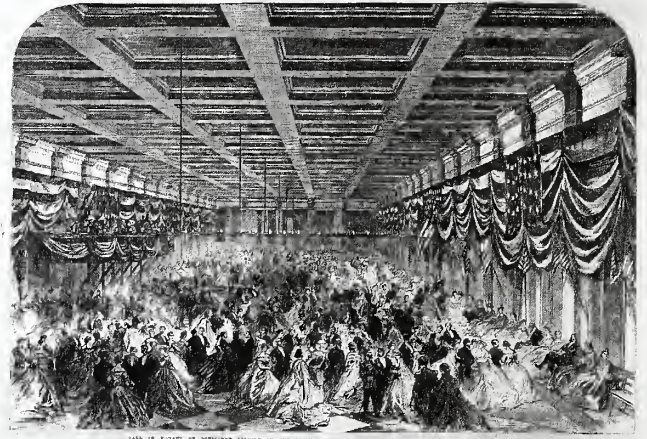
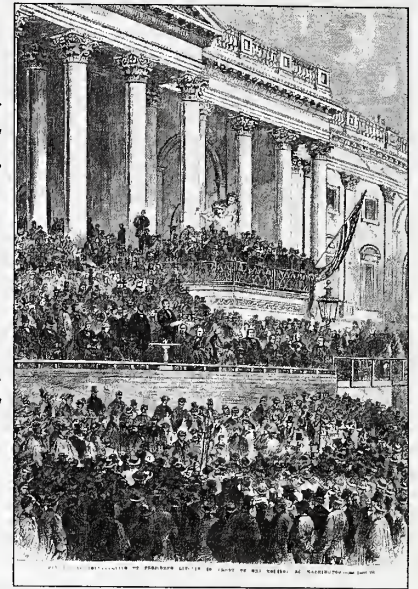
The excessively rare Inaugural Menu; one of only two known to remain extant.



The 1865 Inaugural Invitation, usually found uninscribed as the printer got the date wrong!

which was occupied as a Government hospital in 1861 and 1862, has lately been put in order for the exhibition therein of a collection of patented articles. The floor is laid with a blue and white marble pavement; the walls had been freshly painted, and were hung with a series of banners, displaying those national emblems, the stars and stripes, in alternate festoons, midway between the ceiling and the floor. Between the windows were ranged the guidons, or small hand-flags, of the various army corps, brigades, and regiments of the United States service, while miniature American flags were crossed and placed at intervals on the walls. On a balcony over the main entrance was stationed a fine military band; and midway in the hall on another balcony, tastefully decorated with bunting, was placed the orchestra. On a raised dais immediately opposite the latter balcony, and on the northern side of the hall, were handsome sofas of blue and gold, which were intended as seats of honour for the President and his suite. The gaslights were arranged on seven pipes extending across the hall, a few feet from the ceiling. Dressing-rooms for the ladies were prepared along the sides of the promenade-halls. The President and distinguished guests, according to the arrangements of the committee, entered the building from Seventh, the remainder from F street. At nine o'clock the crowd began to assemble in the ball-room and to take their seats on the single line of benches which went all round the room.

The ladies' dresses are said to have displayed a great variety of invention; some ladies wore their hair powdered with gold-dust. The dancing began at a quarter to ten. The President and Mrs. Lincoln, with the Speaker of the House of Representatives and Mr. Charles Sumner, arrived at a quarter past ten. The President wore a full suit of black, with white kid gloves; Mrs. Lincoln wore a white lace dress over a white silk skirt and bodice, a berthe of point lace, and necklace of pearls, with a wreath of white jessamine, purple violets, and trailing vines upon her head. At eleven o'clock Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State; Mr. Welles, the Secretary for the Navy; the Attorney-General, and other members of the Cabinet, with some of the foreign Ministers and their ladies, entered the hall; but fresh arrivals continued till midnight. The supper-tables, loaded with a profusion of artistic confectionery, were laid out in the hall in the west wing of the building. The most conspicuous forms of architectural pastry were a model of the Capitol for the centre-piece, with emblematic sculptures on the four sides of the pedestal; and two monumental structures, which were dedicated respectively to the honour of the United States army and of the United States navy, displaying various scenes and implements of warfare, with portraits of several distinguished commanders by land and sea. The central hall and the east hall were gorgeously decorated—the ceilings and cornices being painted most elaborately with combinations of red and yellow, blue and green, while the immense pillars were coloured ultramarine. These halls were, of course, brilliantly lighted, and, when thronged with gaily-dressed people, had a very splendid effect. The profits derived from the sale of tickets went towards the relief of the sick and wounded of the Federal army.



As can be seen, the menus for formal dinners honoring prominent politicians in the 19th century were highly elaborate, though many of the dishes constituted "popular fare." What these menus may have lacked in sophistication, they more than made up for in abundance. And, certainly of appeal to those who traveled from rural environs for the gala, there clearly was a concerted effort to supply hard-to-obtain and out-of-season delicacies. Contrary to Stephen Douglas, Lincoln was neither a gourmet nor a gourmand. (The "Little Giant" wasn't so little in the waist!) Thanks to the existence of the 1865 menu, we know the spread from that event – but sadly, have no record of what was served for the 1861 inaugural or "Union Ball." But we know that an inaugural luncheon was served in D.C. at Willard's Hotel that day. The "feed bag" consisted of mock turtle soup, corned beef and cabbage, parsley potatoes, blackberry pie and coffee. Such a repast would certainly have appealed to the newly-installed Chief Executive. Despite his spartan tastes, Lincoln did exhibit a fondness for sweets, especially cake. He was especially fond of anything sweetened with sorghum, a cross taste-wise between molasses and corn syrup. Nancy Hanks liked to bake a spice cake using this ingredient while Sarah Bush Johnston used sorghum in her gingerbread recipe which Lincoln even mentioned in one of his debates with Douglas. Apparently, the President's love of sweets made him a regular buyer of pecan pies from a Washington, D.C. baker. And, if that wasn't enough to pack on the Executive pounds, the *Republican Ladies of Springfield* regularly sent fruit pies, continuing a tradition begun when Lincoln practiced law in that city. Lincoln's other favorites were a burnt sugar cake and vanilla almond cake; the recipe reportedly created by a French chef living in Kentucky for the visit of the Marquis de la Fayette. Mary Todd Lincoln obtained the recipe and would bake it from time to time. ☺



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